

Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph of the substitute specification beginning on page 3, line 8 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- Figs. 4A and 4B ~~is~~ are a block diagram of the calibration process of the present invention;--

Please replace the paragraph of the substitute specification beginning on page 9, line 29, and ending on page 10, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The derivation of tone scale curves from spectrophotometer scans and the subjective determination of upper ink limits work in conjunction with the proper image processing software necessary to define an integrated workflow. The entire tone scale calibration process is shown schematically in Figs. 4A and 4B. The inventive features identified in this disclosure are a subset of the total workflow solution.—

Please replace the paragraph of the substitute specification beginning on page 10, line 6 with the following rewritten paragraph:

-- The processes defined in Figs. 4A and 4B are serial in nature. Starting with the specification of inks and substrates 20 for a specific job and ending with the actual printing 22 of the ink/media specific processed imaged data. Following through the steps of the workflow, first the test pattern is printed 24, as defined in Fig. 1. As previously described, the tone scale color blocks 1 are measured with a spectrophotometer. The operator visually determines the upper ink limits for graphic images and the preferred text color 26. This data is input into characterization software that derives two sets of curves or input/output transfer functions 28. One set is specific to graphic images and the other set is specific to text. There can be a separate look up table (LUT) generated for each of the primary colors on the system for both text and graphics stored on the server along with the unmodified graphics and text data. Following through the process as shown in Figs. 4A and 4B, after the transfer functions 30 are generated from the characterization software, the graphics and text image data are operated upon and transformed by the appropriate function in the RIP 32. Finally, the droplet

dispersions algorithms, such as error diffusion and/or dither matrices are applied to the transformed continuous tone data to reduce it to binary data 32a. The binary files are an accurate representation of the original continuous tone data but have been tailored for the a specific substrate that is to be printed at a specific speed. Finally, these image files are loaded into the printer data system and imaged on the press 34.--